



# Major Bible Themes

52 VITAL DOCTRINES OF THE SCRIPTURE  
SIMPLIFIED AND EXPLAINED

Lewis Sperry Chafer

REVISED BY

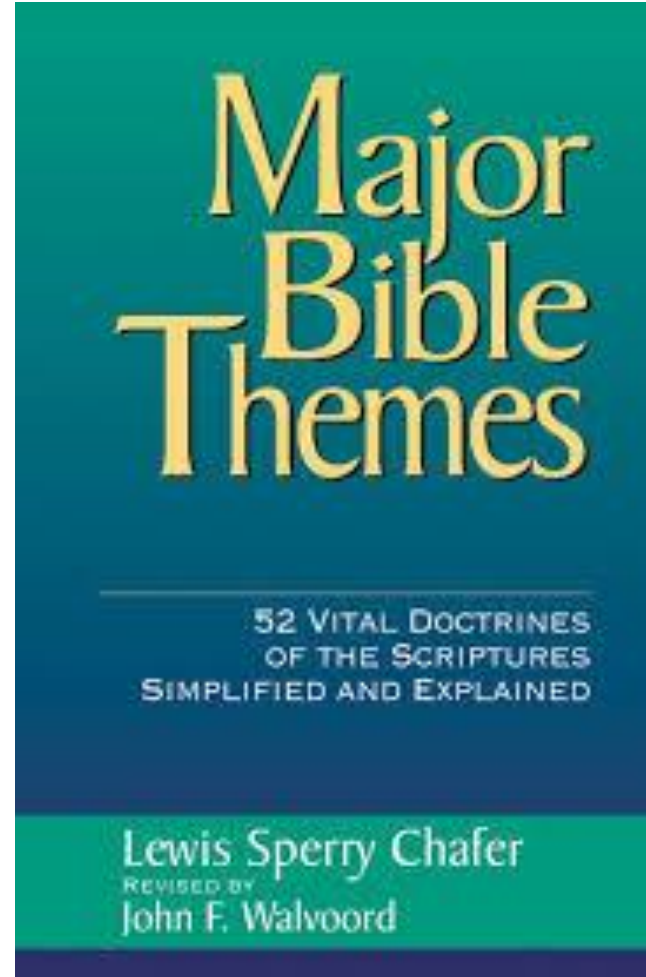
John F. Walvoord

**Chapter Thirty-One**

**Sanctification**

# Step # One Chapter Thirty- One Sanctification

## Find the Outline



# Chapter Thirty-One Sanctification

A. Importance of Correct Interpretation

B. Meaning of Words Related to Sanctification

C. Means of Sanctification

D. Three Major Aspects of Sanctification

**Understand  
It**



# **MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline**

## **A. Importance of Correct Interpretation**

**1. The right understanding of the doctrine of sanctification** depends upon the consideration of all Scripture bearing on this theme. The body of Scripture presenting this doctrine is much more extensive than appears to the one who reads only the English text; for the same root Hebrew and Greek words which are translated "sanctify," with their various forms, are also translated by two other English words, "holy" and "saint," with their various forms.

Therefore, if we would discover the full scope of this doctrine from the Scriptures, we must go beyond the passages in which the one English word "sanctify" is used and include as well the passages wherein the words "holy" and "saint" are used.

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

Leviticus 21:8 illustrates the similarity of meaning between the words "sanctify" and "holy" as used in the Bible.

Speaking of the priest, God said, "*Thou shalt sanctify him therefore; for he offers the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for I the LORD, which sanctify you, am holy.*" Here the root word used four times is twice translated "sanctify" and twice translated "holy."

**2. The doctrine of sanctification cannot be interpreted by experience.** Only one aspect of sanctification out of three deals with the problems of human experience in daily life. Therefore an analysis of some personal experience must not be substituted for the teaching of the Word of God. It is the function of the Bible to interpret experience, rather than the function of experience to interpret the Bible.

**Understand  
It**



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

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**3. The doctrine of sanctification must be rightly related** to every other Bible doctrine. Disproportionate emphasis on any one doctrine, or the habit of seeing all truth in the light of one line of Bible teaching, leads to serious error.

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## B. Meaning of Words Related to Sanctification

1. **"Sanctify" in its various forms is used 106 times in the Old Testament and 31 times in the New Testament and means to "set apart," or the state of being set apart. It indicates classification in matters of position and relationship. The basis of the classification is usually that the sanctified person or thing has **been set apart**, or separated from others in position and relationship before God, from that which is unholy. This is the general meaning of the word.**

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It



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

2. **"Holy" in its various forms** is used about 400 times in the Old Testament and about 12 times of believers in the New Testament and refers to the **state of being set apart**, or being separate, from that which is unholy. Christ was "holy, and undefiled, and separate from sinners." Thus was He sanctified. So, also, there are certain things which the words "holy" and "sanctify," in their biblical use, do not imply:

**A. Sinless perfection is not necessarily implied**, for Scripture speaks of a "holy nation," "holy priests," "holy prophets," "holy apostles," "holy men," "holy women," "holy brethren," "holy mountain," and "holy temple." None of these were sinless before God.

**Understand  
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# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



**B. The word does not necessarily imply finality.** All these people just named were repeatedly called to higher degrees of holiness. They were set apart again and again. People, or things, became holy as they were set apart for some holy purpose. Thus they were sanctified.

**3. "Saint" is used of Israel about fifty times and of believers** about sixty-two times, is applied only to human persons, and relates only to their position in the reckoning of God. It is never associated with their own quality of daily life.

Sainthood is not subject to progression. Every born-again person is as much a saint the moment he is saved as he ever will be in time or eternity.

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



In several epistles, according to the Authorized Version (Rom. 1:7; 1 Cor. 1:2), believers are addressed as those who are "**called to be saints.**" This is most misleading; the words "to be" should be omitted. Christians are saints by their present calling from God.

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**Understand  
It**



## **C. Means of Sanctification**

**1. Because of infinite holiness, God Himself- Father, Son, and Spirit - is eternally sanctified.** He is classified, set apart, and separate from sin. He is holy. The Spirit is called the Holy Spirit. He is sanctified.

**2. God- Father, Son, and Spirit - are said to sanctify persons.**

a. The Father sanctifies

b. The Son sanctifies

c. The Spirit sanctifies

d. God the Father sanctified the Son

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



e. God sanctified the priests and the people of Israel (Exod. 29:44; 31:13).

f. Our sanctification is the will of God (1 Thess. 4:3).

g. Our sanctification from God is:

1. by our union with Christ

2. by the Word of God

3. by the blood of Christ

4. by the body of Christ

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



5. by the Spirit

6. by our own choice

7. by faith

**3. God sanctified days, places, and things**

**4. Man may sanctify God.** This he may do by setting God apart in his own thought as holy. "

**5. Man may sanctify himself.** , "Be ye holy, for I am holy."

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**6. Self-sanctification can only be realized by the divinely provided means.**

**7. Man may sanctify persons and things.** "For the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife"

**8. One thing may sanctify another thing.** "For whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifies the gold?"

**Understand  
It**



**Understand  
It**



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## D. **Three Major Aspects** of Sanctification

The New Testament doctrine of sanctification falls into three divisions: (1) positional sanctification, (2) experiential sanctification, (3) ultimate sanctification.

**1. Positional sanctification** is being set apart to holiness which is accomplished by the operation of God through the body and shed blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. Believers have been redeemed and cleansed in His precious blood, forgiven all trespasses, made righteous through our new headship in Him, justified, and purified. They are by position the sons of God. All of this indicates a distinct position of being set apart to all that is God. This position bears no relationship to the believer's daily life but should inspire him to holy living.

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**Understand  
It**



The great doctrinal epistles observe this order. They first state the marvels of saving grace and then conclude with an appeal for a life corresponding to the divinely wrought position.

He has been made unto us sanctification. Positional sanctification is as perfect as He is perfect. As much as He is set apart, we who are in Him are set apart. Our position is a reality in the New Man who was created after God in true righteousness and holiness.



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**2. Experiential sanctification** is the second major aspect of the doctrine in the New Testament and relates to sanctification as experienced by the believer. As positional sanctification is absolutely dissociated from the daily life, so experiential sanctification is absolutely dissociated from the position in Christ. Experiential sanctification may depend:

- a. **Experiential sanctification is the result of yielded-ness to God.** Complete self-dedication to God is our reasonable service. Sanctification cannot be experienced as a matter of feeling or emotion any more than justification or forgiveness.

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It**



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**b. Experiential sanctification is the result of freedom from sin.** The Bible takes full account of the sins of Christians. It does not teach that only sinless people are saved or kept saved; on the contrary, there is faithful consideration of, and full provision made for, the sins of saints. These provisions are both preventive and curative.

There are three divine provisions for the prevention of sin in the Christian: **(1)** the Word of God with its clear instructions **(2)** the present interceding, shepherding ministry of Christ in heaven and **(3)** the enabling power of the indwelling Spirit

**Understand  
It**



# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



The divine prevention of sin is imperative in the case of every child of God, since as long as he is in this body he retains a fallen nature which is ever prone to sin. Scripture promises no eradication of this nature, but there is a moment-by-moment victory promised through the power of the Spirit. This victory will be realized just so long as it is claimed by faith and the conditions for a Spirit-filled life are met.

We are not asked to die experimentally; we are asked to "reckon" ourselves to be dead in deed unto sin. This is the human responsibility (Rom. 6:1-14).

# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

**c. Experiential sanctification is related to Christian growth.** Christians are immature in wisdom, knowledge, experience, and grace. In all these things they are appointed to grow, and their growth should be manifest. They are to "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ" Beholding the glory of the Lord as in a glass, they are "changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord". This transformation will have the effect of setting them more and more apart. They will, to that extent, be more sanctified.

A Christian may be "blameless," though it could not be truthfully said of him that he is "faultless."

**Understand  
It**



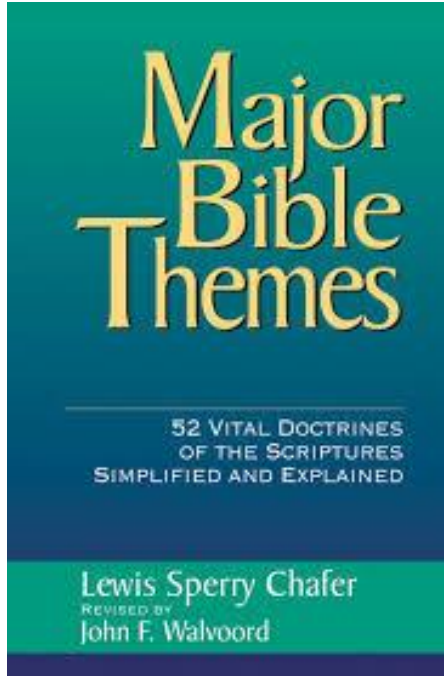
# MBT Chapter Thirty-One Outline

## Understand It



**3. Ultimate sanctification is that aspect which is related to our final perfection.** It will be ours in the glory. By His grace and transforming power He will have so changed us - spirit, soul, and body - that we will be "like him," and "conformed to his image." He will then present us "faultless" before the presence of His glory.

# The next principle is to build a physical file cabinet



Mike Borland

What does the Bible  
teach about  
Sanctification

Chapter 31-  
Sanctification

Using Major Bible Themes  
write a study explaining  
Sanctification

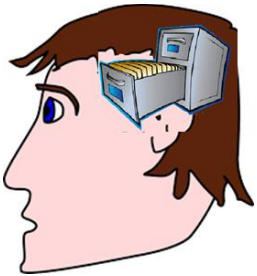


# Memorize it



## Chapter Thirty-One Sanctification

- A. Importance of Correct Interpretation
- B. Meaning of Words Related to Sanctification
- C. Means of Sanctification
- D. Three Major Aspects of Sanctification



## Chapter Thirty-One Sanctification

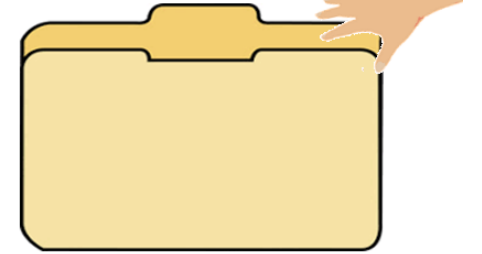
A. Importance of Correct Interpretation

B. Meaning of Words Related to Sanctification

C. Means of Sanctification

D. Three Major Aspects of Sanctification

To file it...



Write it Down



Underline Main Words...





# Step # Two

**Read the Section and look up the passages**



# Chapter Thirty-One Sanctification

## B. Meaning of Words Related to Sanctification

**According to the Authorized Version believers are addressed as those who are "called to be saints." the "to be" should be left out**

**Rom 1:7** *To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, **called to be saints**:  
Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus  
Christ.*

**1Co 1:2** *Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are  
sanctified in Christ Jesus, **called to be saints**, with all that in every place  
call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours:*

## C. Means of Sanctification

### 1. God Himself- Father, Son, and Spirit - is eternally sanctified

**Lev 21:8** *Thou shalt sanctify him therefore; for he offereth the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for **I the LORD, which sanctify you, am holy.***

### 2. God- Father, Son, and Spirit - are said to sanctify persons.

#### a. The Father sanctifies

**1Th 5:23** *And the very **God of peace sanctify you wholly;** and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.*

b. The Son sanctifies

**Eph 5:25-26** *Husbands, love your wives, **even as Christ** also loved the church, and gave himself for it; **That he might sanctify** and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word,*

**Heb 2:11** *For both **he that sanctifies** and they who are sanctified are all of one: for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren,*

c. The Spirit sanctifies

**Rom 15:16** *That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, being **sanctified by the Holy Ghost.***

**2Th 2:13** *But we are bound to give thanks always to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through **sanctification of the Spirit** and belief of the truth:*

d. God the Father sanctified the Son

**Joh 10:36** *Say ye of him, **whom the Father hath sanctified**, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God?*

e. God sanctified the priests and the people of Israel

**Exo 29:44** *And I will sanctify the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar: **I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons**, to minister to me in the priest's office.*

f. Our sanctification is the will of God

**1Th 4:3** *For this is the **will of God**, even your **sanctification**, that ye should abstain from fornication:*

g. Our sanctification from God is:

1. by our union with Christ

**1Co 1:30** *But of him are ye **in Christ Jesus**, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and **sanctification**, and redemption:*

2. by the Word of

**Joh 17:17** *Sanctify them through thy truth: **thy word is truth.***

3. by the blood of Christ

**Heb 9:13-14** *For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, **sanctifies** to the purifying of the flesh: How much more shall the **blood of Christ**, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?*

4. by the body of Christ

**Heb 10:10** *By the which will we are **sanctified** through the offering of the **body of Jesus Christ** once for all.*

5. by the Spirit

**1Pe 1:2** *Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, **through sanctification of the Spirit**, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.*

6. by our own choice

**Heb 12:14** ***Follow** peace with all men, and **holiness**, without which no man shall see the Lord:*

**2Ti 2:21** *If a man therefore **purge himself from these**, he shall be a vessel unto honor, **sanctified**, and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work.*

## 7. by faith

**Act 26:18** *To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are **sanctified by faith** that is in me.*

## 3. **God sanctified days, places, and things** (Gen. 2:3; Exod. 29:43).

**Gen 2:3** *And God blessed the seventh day, and **sanctified it**: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.*

**Exo 29:43** *And there I will meet with the children of Israel, and the tabernacle shall be **sanctified by my glory**.*



**4. Man may sanctify God.** This he may do by setting God apart in his own thought as holy..

**Matt. 6:9** *Hallowed be thy name*

**1 Pet. 3:15** *But **sanctify** the Lord God in your hearts*

5. Man may sanctify himself.

**2 Tim. 2:21** ***Be ye holy**, for I am holy.*

6. Self-sanctification can only be realized by the divinely provided means.

**2Co 7:1** *Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, **perfecting holiness** in the **fear of God**.*

**Rom 8:4** *That the **righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us**, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.*

7. Man may sanctify persons and things.

**1Co 7:14** *For the **unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife**, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were your children unclean; but now are they holy.*

**2Ch 29:17** *Now they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify, and on the eighth day of the month came they to the porch of the LORD: **so they sanctified the house** of the LORD in eight days; and in the sixteenth day of the first month they made an end.*

8. One thing may sanctify another thing.

*Mat 23:17* *Ye fools and blind: for whether is greater, the gold, or the **temple that sanctifies the gold?***

## D. Three Major Aspects of Sanctification

### 1. Positional Sanctification.

#### Our position an appeal for Holy Living

**Rom 12:1** *I beseech you therefore, brethren, **by the mercies of God**, that ye **present your bodies a living sacrifice**, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.*

**Eph 4:1** *I therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye **walk worthy of the vocation** wherewith ye are called,*

**Col 3:1** *If ye then be risen with Christ, **seek those things which are above**, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.*

**All believers are classified as "the saints." without regard to the walk**

**1Co 1:2** *Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, **called saints**, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours:*

**1Co 5:1-2** *It is **reported commonly that there is fornication among you, and such fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife. And ye are puffed up, and have not rather mourned, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you.***

**We have actual sanctification in the New Man .**

**Eph 4:24** *And that ye put on the new man, which **after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.***

## **2. Experiential sanctification**

### **a. Experiential sanctification is the result of yielded-ness to God.**

**Rom 6:13** *Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but **yield yourselves unto God**, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God.*

### **b. Experiential sanctification - freedom from sin.**

There are three divine provisions for the prevention of sin in the Christian:

(1) the Word of God with its clear instructions

**Psa 119:11** *Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.*

(2) the present interceding, shepherding ministry of Christ in heaven

**Heb 7:25** *Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.*

Examples of His intercession (Luke 22:31-32; John 17:1-26),

(3) the enabling power of the indwelling Spirit (Gal. 5:16; Rom. 8:4).

**Gal 5:16** *This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.*

**Rom 8:4** *That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.*

The believer retains a fallen nature which is ever prone to sin

**Rom 7:21** *I find then a law, that, when I would do good, **evil is present with me.***

**2Co 4:7** *But we have this treasure **in earthen vessels**, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.*

**1Jn 1:8** *If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.*

Victory promised through the power of the Spirit

**Gal 5:16** *This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.*

Reckon yourselves to be dead in deed unto sin.

**Rom 6:11** *Likewise **reckon** ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord.*

## **Experiential sanctification is related to Christian growth**

**2 Pet. 3:18** *grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ*

**2 Cor. 3:18** *changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord"*

### **3. Ultimate sanctification**

**1 Thess. 5:22-23** *And the very God of peace **sanctify you wholly**; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ*



# Step # Three

## Memorize one Passage per section

Learn general and specific later.

- Highlight key words
- Understand difficult words and the meaning



Read out loud 5 times what you are trying to memorize



Write the verse on paper or put the verse into you phone



# **Step # Four      Take the Test at the end of the chapter**

1. Why is it unnecessary to have misunderstanding concerning the doctrine of sanctification?

The doctrine of sanctification suffers misunderstanding despite the fact that the Bible provides extensive revelation on this important theme

2. What is the basic meaning of, and what words are used for, sanctification in Scripture?

Set apart

3. What are the dangers of interpreting the doctrine of sanctification by experience?

Only one aspect of sanctification out of three deals with the problems of human experience in daily life. Therefore an analysis of some personal experience must not be substituted for the teaching of the Word of God

4. How can the doctrine of sanctification be properly related to other biblical doctrines?

The doctrine of sanctification, like all other doctrines of the Scriptures, represents and defines an exact field within the purpose of God and builds on the total revelation of doctrine and since it aims at definite ends, it suffers as much from overstatement as from understatement.

5. To what extent is sanctification in its various forms mentioned in the Bible?

"Sanctify" in its various forms is used 106 times in the Old Testament and 31 times in the New Testament

6. Does sanctification imply sinless perfection or finality of sanctification?

No

7. To what extent is sanctification related to quality of daily life?

We have positional sanctification and ultimate sanctification only experimental sanctification relates to our daily life

8. Why is sainthood not subject to progression?

Sainthood is our position

9. To what extent is God the Father, Son, and Spirit said to sanctify persons?

a. The Father sanctifies

**1Th 5:23** *And the very **God of peace sanctify you wholly;***

b. The Son sanctifies

**Heb 2:11** *For both **he that sanctifies***

c. The Spirit sanctifies

**2Th 2:13** *...through **sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth:***

10. To what extent does God sanctify days, places, and things?

God sets apart days, places, and things for example:

**Lev 21:8** *Thou shalt sanctify him therefore; for he offereth the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for **I the LORD, which sanctify you, am holy.***

11. In what sense may a man sanctify God?

**Matt. 6:9** *Hallowed be thy name*

**1 Pet. 3:15** *But **sanctify** the Lord God in your hearts*

12. In what sense may a man sanctify himself?

Self-sanctification can only be realized by the divinely provided means.

**Rom 8:4** *That the **righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.***

13. Is it possible for man to sanctify persons and things?

Man may sanctify persons and things.

**1Co 7:14** *For the **unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were your children unclean; but now are they holy.***

14. How can one thing sanctify another thing?

One thing may sanctify another thing.

*Mat 23:17 Ye fools and blind: for whether is greater, the gold, or the **temple that sanctifies the gold?***

15. How does sanctification in its various usages relate to cleansing of an object?

The process of sanctification includes cleansing to make it fit to be set apart

**Eph 5:25-26** *Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; That he might **sanctify and cleanse** it with the washing of water by the word,*



16. What are the three major aspects of sanctification?

Positional, Experimental, and Ultimate

17. How is positional sanctification effected?

Through our salvation

18. What is the relationship between positional sanctification and holy living in the doctrinal epistles?

Our position is given as a motivation for holy living

19. To what extent is positional sanctification immediately complete for every child of God?

The minute we are saved we have that position even though we are a babe in our growth

20. How does experiential sanctification differ from positional sanctification?

Experiential sanctification is how we live daily our position is who we are in Christ

21. Upon what factors does experiential sanctification depend?

Yieldness, Freedom from sin, and growth

22. How does yieldedness to God relate to experiential sanctification?

Sanctification depends on it

**Rom 6:16** *Know ye not, that **to whom ye yield yourselves** servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?*

23. How is experiential sanctification related to feeling or emotion?

**The doctrine of sanctification cannot be interpreted by experience.**

Only one aspect of sanctification out of three deals with the problems of human experience in daily life. Therefore an analysis of some personal experience must not be substituted for the teaching of the Word of God. It is the function of the Bible to interpret experience, rather than the function of experience to interpret the Bible.

24. How is experiential sanctification related to freedom from sin?

The divine prevention of sin is imperative in the case of every child of God. It is experiential sanctification. As long as the believer is in this body he retains a fallen nature which is ever prone to sin. Scripture promises no eradication of this nature, but there is a moment-by-moment victory promised through the power of the Spirit. This victory will be realized just so long as it is claimed by faith and the conditions for a Spirit-filled life are met.

25. What three divine provisions are made by God for the prevention of sin in the Christian?

There are three divine provisions for the prevention of sin in the Christian: **(1)** the Word of God with its clear instructions **(2)** the present interceding, shepherding ministry of Christ in heaven and **(3)** the enabling power of the indwelling Spirit

26. Contrast the divine method of deliverance from sin with the suggested method of eradication of the believer's sin nature.

We are not asked to die experimentally out of human effort ; we are asked to "reckon" ourselves to be dead in deed unto sin. This is the human responsibility (Rom. 6:1-14). We are to walk in the Spirit so that we do not fulfill the lust of the sin nature.

27. Is it true that some Christians have died to sin and others have not?

All Christians have died to sin but not all reckon it to be so

28. What is meant by the command to "reckon" ourselves to be dead unto sin?

The sin nature is nailed to the cross. His power to control us is broken. We must count on that fact or reckon to be so

29. How is experiential sanctification related to Christian growth?

Christians are immature in wisdom, knowledge, experience, and grace. In all these things they are appointed to grow, and their growth should be manifest. They are to "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ" Beholding the glory of the Lord as in a glass, they are "changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord". This transformation will have the effect of setting them more and more apart. They will, to that extent, be more sanctified.

30. What is the difference between a Christian being "blameless" and being "faultless"?

A Christian may be "blameless," though it could not be truthfully said of him that he is "faultless."

31. Contrast our present experiential sanctification with our ultimate sanctification in heaven.

By His grace and transforming power He will have so changed us in our ultimate sanctification - spirit, soul, and body - that we will be "like him," and "conformed to his image." and we often walk so unlike Him.

32. Contrast the believer's present position and state spiritually with his position and state in heaven.

Our position here and in heaven is Sanctified, but in heaven our state will be "faultless" before the presence of His glory. Our state here on earth is not faultless.